RACING AT ELIZABETH.

FIVE FAVORITES BEATEN.

JUBILANT "OUTLAWS"-MORE SUITS BEGUN-BLITZEN IN DISGRACE.

Guttenburg poured its filth and foul odors on the Elizabeth track yesterday in large quantities. The gates are wide open. The bars are down. The "I-told-you-so's" were impertinent and disgusting. Per-haps they will now try to control the Board of Control: Fresh papers were served on the Gub's officers, new suits having been begun-suits of the Bagiey order. The day was cold and disagreeable in the extreme. The racing was good-most of it. Some of the finishes were close and exciting, and there were no childish outerles. The stewards for the afternoon were Henry Stedcher, "Bolivar" Whaley, "Dutch" and "Willie"-all distinguished ulliars of the turf.

The track was not quite dry, so Walcott found 130 pounds far too much in the "heavy-weight" handleap. (Mr. McIntyre's "heavy-weight" handleaps are very amusing things!) This was the first race on the pro Opposed to James McLaughlin's horse were Airplant, Lyceum, Bolero, St. Denis and Logan. The Dahlmans informed their friends that Lyceum was in fair condition, but they could not say that he was quite up to a bruising race. It was entirely un-necessary for them to say that he would be required to do his best to win. The borses of the Empire Stable have always been bonestly raced. Sims had the mount on Lyceum-his first appearance this season. Fitzpatrick rode Walcott. Bolero, the \$35. 000 folly, was made the favorite in the betting, his closing price being 8 to 5. The "talent" played Mr. Rowe made a prompt start and a bad one, for all concerned except Lyceum, who was rather too much favored. Logan passed Lyceum and led homestretch, but the latter overhauled him at the furlong post, and in a driving finish won by a neck, Logan second, two and a half lengths before Bolero, who beat Walcott a head. Sims's good jockey ship won the race for Lyceum. Logan was the

life, so why should be have been made the favorite in the second race? It is incomprehensible. Requefort is one of your Uncle William Chesterfield Daily's Yet, notwithstanding all his Coney Island, Boulevard and Jersey meadow trials, he was over-looked by all save a huntful of experts, who never permit a Daly candidate to run loose. These backed beach plater at 10 and 4 and 6 to 5, and cashed in after the race. Silver Prince got oil in front to in after the tree, surer trince get on in from a fair start, but Requefort passed him in the back-stretch, opened a gap of three lengths on the upper turn, and got home that distance in front. Someone must have had a big bet on Requefort, as Lambley never stopped riding till the finishing post was well behind him. Kirkover lasted long enough to capture second place, a head before Rhono. latter was most abominably messed about. Snedeker has yet to learn the art of riding. It is ten to one that he was told to get off in front and stay there. He got off last, and began driving at once to get to front-as these infants in the saddle never fall to do-and what was the result? Phono was done at three-quarters of a mile. The same thing has occurred a thousand times. Some jockeys never learn. Enedeker must be one of that sort. Bergen rod McMurry again, but was thinking of his "Herodotus Hergen rode ail through the race, and-walted. McMurtry was

In the race for the Jersey Central Stakes, J. A. & A. H. Morris's two colts, Aleppo and Meddler, were named as starters, but Walden withdrew the latter, and sent the imported bay colt Wolses to the post in his place. After a delay of fifteen minutes a tolerably fair start was made, the Morris pair being in front. They raced side by side to the head of the stretch, when they were joined by W. C. Daly's bay filly Gertie, and W. H. Roller's bay gelding Hymn. latter is a well-seasoned Guttenburger, and race The latter is a well-seasoned Gutthuring, and rack like a four-year-old. He quickly disposed of his horses, and won cleverly by a neck. It could have been a length or more if the jockey so wished. The Morris pair stood a drive well, particularly Wolsey. who was ridden by Doggett. Stalling off two three challenges, he captured second place by a neck from Gertie. Gertie is the Inverwick filly who three James Lambley at the post on Friday. In this race James R. Keene showed a good-looking coit in The General, by Leonatus out of Bridlemere, but he ran very green. Aleppo is the first of the progeny of the speedy sprinter Britannic to be seen in public. He resembles his sire in a remarkable degree, not only in conformation, but in color, style and action. He does not seem to possess Britannic's speed, but may be keeping it in reserve. He should not be hastily condemned, however, as after falling back in the stretch, he was so shut out as to have but a poor chance to extend himself.

very difficult to get a first-rate pousse-cafe, and it is not surprising that J. A. & A. H. Morris's chestnut filly of that name should be a trifle short of the mark. She found herself in the poorest of of the mark. She found herself in the poorest of company in the fourth race, but was unable to capture the purse. She never will set the Hackensack on fire. Mark that down. The winner turned up in the fractious Shelley Tuttle, who, when the property of Marcus Daly, was so troublesome at the post that Matt Byrnes had to get rid of him. He had the temper of Beelzebub. Mr. Cornehlsen's quiet methods seem to have mellowed him in some mysterious way, and he now behaves with propriety Newmeyer rode him well. At the last farlong it looked 10 to 1 against him, as he had fallen behind Perrier-Jouet, but to the surprise of every one he came again and won by a neck. Perrier-Jouet sec-

ish on Perrier-Jonet was weak.

It is highly probable that Blitzen was started in the fifth race to get weight off, as he carried 121 pounds and was last nearly all the way. Nomad also ran in this race-his first appearance this year-but there was no good reason for it. He was 15 to 1 in the betting, and was beaten four or five lengths for fourth place. The winner was the favorite, Terrifler, who won without effort, Doggett riding. W

rifler, who won without effort, Doggett riding. W. Lovell's bay colt Jack Lovell stumbled and fell at the post, unsenting his lockey, Williams, and stepping on him in his struggle to rise. Williams lay as one dead, and was borne to the paddock. Another lockey was substituted, but Jack Lovell inished far in the rear. Wesichester finished second, a head only behind Terrifler, and Stowaway was third.

After a delay of twenty minutes at the post, owing principally to the fractionsness of L. O. U., who refused to Joth his horses, the flag fell on a fair start for all except Contribution, who was not in motion. Play or Pay, L. O. U. and Alcalde were in the front flight from the start. In the homestretch Alcalde dropped out, his place being taken by Early Blossom, who slipped through on the rail and joined the leaders at the last furling post. The finish was well fought to the last stride, Play or Pay winning by a neck, L. O. U. second, a head before Early Blossom. It was thought by some of the spectators that Play or Pay crowded Early Blossom against the rail in the last fifty yards, but to the writer there seemed to be no interference other than a slight jostic.

Those outrageous shell games are in full play on the race trains every day, going and coming. Mr. Maxwell should not allow this.

The lines of ticket buyers at the ferry extended yesterday far out into West-st., and moved at a funereal pace. Hundreds of people missed the trains they wanted to take, owing to the delay.

It is said to be positively seffled that there will be no racing at Linden Fark till fail.

Among the visitors to the track was A. F. Walcott, president of the Monmouth Fark Association.

At the drawing for stands in the ring seventy bookmakera were counted. Of these sixty-nine went on. This is a falling off of two. Half a dozen of the "greenhorns" dropped out, and their places were taken by new men. The betting was more lively than on the first three days.

Longstreet galloped a mile in 1:50 1-4 after the third race. He looked well. Captain

are the summaries:

FIRST RACE-Heavy Weight Handicap Purse of \$500.

Wajcott. 5, 130	W. C. De	ly's ch. b. Boler	0, 5, 120	9-1	-
Walcott 5, 130 0 13-5 3-5 Alrichart 4, 117 0 8-1 2-1 St. Denis, 4, 110 0 15-1 5-1 SECOND RACE-Purse \$500. For three-year-olds and up- ward. Selling. One mile. W. C. Da'y's blk. h. Roquefort, by Strachino -Royaline, ared, 100 75 (J. Lambier) 1 12-1 2-1				7-5	1-2
SECOND RACE-Purse \$500. For three-year-olds and up-ward. Selling. One mile. W. C. Da'y's blk. h. Roquefort, by Strachino Betting. St. Pl. Branding. ared. 100 Fb. (J. Lambier) 1 12-1 2-1	Wajcott.	5, 130		13-5	3-5
St. Denis, 6, 110	Airplant,	4, 117		8-1	2-1
ward. Selling. One mile. Betting. W. C. Da'y's blk. h. Roquefort, by Strachino St. Pl. Boxaline, ared, 100 75. (J. Lambler, 1 2-1 2-1	St. Denis	, 4, 110Tim	6-1:171- 0	15-1	5-1
ward. Selling. One mile. Hetting. W. C. Da'y's blk. h. Roquefort, by Strachino Hetting. St. Pl. Boxaline. seed. 100 % (J. Lambles) 1 2-1 2-1	SECOND	RACE-Purse 650	00. For three-year	olds on	d bu-
W. C. Da'y's blk. h. Roquefort, by Strachino St. Pl.	ward.	Selling. One mi			0000000
W. C. Da'y's blk. h. Requefort, by Strachine				Bet	ting.
-Roxaline, aged, 100 B (J. Lambley 1 12-1 2-1		14		St.	Pi.
-Roxaline, aged, 100 m(J. Lambley) 1 12-1 3-1	W. C. Da	y's blk. h. Roquel	fort, by Strachino	1000	
	-Roxal	ine, aged, 100 H	Lambley) 1	12-1	3-1
C. J. Kelly's b. g. Kirkover, 5, 95. (Leigh) 2 1-1 2-5 D. A. Honig's ch. h. Rhono, aged, 105,	D. A. II	onig's ch. h. R	hone, aged, 105.	11	25
(car. 10012)(Snedeker) 3 3-1 4-5	(car. 10	012)	(Snedeker) 8	3-1	4-5
McMurtry, oged, 105 0 7-1 2-1	McMurtry	, eged, 105	0	7-1	2-1
Virgle, 5, 07 0 7-1 2-1	Virgie, 5,	. 07		7-1	2-1
Virgie, 5, 07 0 7-1 2-1 Bilver Prince, 0, 95 (car. 100) 0 7-1 2-1 Fine-1 47. 0 20-1 8-1	Silver Pri	nce, 0, 95 (car. 1	000 000 0	20-1	8-1
THIRD RACE-THE JERSEY CENTRAL STAKES, for	THIRD I	CACE-THE JER	SEI CENTRAL S	TARE	s, for

2-1

C. Carneldeen & Co.'s, eh. 7 Shelly Tetter, by 5ir Modred-Giad Eyes, 3 vis. 112 is. [Newmeyer, 1] 5-1, 7-5 Brookwood Struc's, b. c. Pertire-Jonet, 112 [Seriem 2] 3-5, 1-4, 107, (car. 110, ..., (intit-field) 3, 4-1, 7-5, 1195, 112..., Lambers) 0, 10-1, 2-1, 112 colt, 112 [F. Williams 6, 12-1, 2-1, 115] FIFTH RAUE-Perse 550. For three-year-olds and upwarf allowages, Sevent turnous.

W. C. Daly's 1. h. Terrinee, by Alarm—
Benelia, 5 yrs., 114 % (Dorgett) 1 4-5 Out.
J. H. McConnick's b. h. Westehester, 5,
114 (T. Flynn) 2 3-1 4-5
Woodland Stable's ch. c. Stawaway, 3, 100
(N. Hull) 3 15-1 5-1
Nemad, 4, 121 (Lannilery) 0 12-1 4-1
Bitteen, 4, 121 (H. Jones) 0 5-1 8-5
Kingmaker, 6, 114 (Mosby) 0 20-1 8-1
Jack Lovell, 3, 100 (car. 105) (J. Jones) 0 15-1 6-1
SIXTH RACE—Purse 4509. For three-year-olds and upward. Selling, Six furious.

ward. Seiling. Six furion: s. J. Reiser's br. c. P'ay of Puz, by Sonso. St. Ct. tion—Chamois, 3 yrs. 104 ht. J. Jones 1 6-1 2-1 John Wilson's br. c. I. O. U., 4, 101 (N. Hill) 2 10-1 4-1

I H McCormick's b. m. Early Riossom, 5, 103 (car. 1985). (T. Flynn) 3 8-5 3-1 (T. Flynn) 3 8-5 3-1 (Clmax, age) 108 (B. Fren) 0 4-1 7-1 (Lambée) 0 4-1 8-1 (Lambée) 0 4-1 (Lambée) 0

---ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

The races for to-day should be well worth witnessing they promise to furnish some interesting contest Several well-known horses will start for the first time the year. In the Luke Blackburn States, for three-year-olds Don Alonzo is likely to meet Metuchen, the Western crack, who was known as C. H. Gilleck last year. Fairy will probably carry the Yale blue of Richard Croker i the first race. This is her first time out this season Kingston is also entered in the race. The mighty Long street is entered in the mile race along with some ordinary horses. He also starts for the first time to-day.

FIRST RACE-Six furlance. Name. Fairy Kingston SECOND RACE-Four furiongs. 115 Loving Heart...... 115 Vision 110 Nrry THIRD RACE-Six furlongs. FOURTH RACE-LUKE BLACKBURN STAKES. Three year-olds. One mile. 118 Stowaway Don Alonzo.... Metuchen

118 Skadi 118 Bush Ranger 117 Perrier Jouet. Pay or Pay. FIFTH RACE-One mile 125 | Riot 115 | Circular 115 | Strathmaid 111 | Tom Skidme SIXTH RACE-Seven furlongs.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

REVOLUTIONARY RUMORS IN BOTH REPUBLICS -THE POSTPONED TRIAL OF MOM-PLAISIR IN JAMAICA.

Port-au-Prince, April 2 .-- Alarming rumors of all sorts have been prevalent during the last weeks, but without creating a great sensation, because we knew that they had not much foundation. The capital of the Black Republic has remained quiet, though the absence of Fresident Hyppolite, who is now travelling in the northern provinces, escorted by the larger portion of the army, has left Port-au-Prince only with small garrison; and though this was, according to Haytian traditions, the golden opportunity to start one of these revolutionary uprisings, so frequent in the history of the country. The fact that all the rumors pointed exclusively to Manigat as the man at the bottom of any insurrectionary designs was sufficient to people here to prevent them from attaching great importance to these rumors. They are aware that if a good deal of silent opposition has been developed against the Government of Hyppolite General Manigat is not sufficiently popular to gather under his banner the different elements of that opposition. He is undoubtedly a bright and intelligent man, brought up in the Paris colleges, and he repentedly held a portfolio in the several Cabinets of the late President Salomon. But he has not known how to make friends and to render himself popular; while capacity, too many Haytians remember that he has ever thought of his own interests more than of the of the nation. They remember also the treacherous shooting of the insurgents at Jacmel, which he besteged when the city revolted against Salomon, and which opened its gates to Manigat only upon his promise to respect the lives of the conquered. Haytlans are afraid that this ambitious general, of short stature, vivacious as quicksilver, if he ever be came President, might prove to be another Soulouque though able to conceal his governmental tyranny under the varuish of civilization which he has no quired during his long stay at Paris and his two shorter sojourns in New-York. General Manigat is not the competitor the most

feared of Hyppolite, who knows that the sympathic of the Haytians would go rather to ex-President Legitime. He is in exile at Kingston, Jamaica, where more generous and kindhearted than his companion i misfortune he tries his best to alleviate the privation and sufferings of other Haytlan extles. Jamaica is to Havti what Belgium is to France, in troubled political times, the main refuge of the vanquished of the perennial revolutions of the Black Republic. Only the wealthlest of the exiled Haytians go to Europe and wait there for a turn in the political condition of their country. The bulk of them repair to the neighbor ing British Isle, whence ambitious leaders are always sure to recruit filibustering forces among their country men. It was to Jamsica that, on the day of Salomon's overthrow, the young adventurer Contreras went, in 1888, to fetch Legitime, a former Minister exiled by the white-haired despot, and to bring him to Port-au-Prince, where Legitime was made one of the members of the Provisional Government. General Manigat was further away at that time, somewhere in Europe, and he could not enter the lists for a share in the adminis-tration of the Republic. It was from Jamaica also that, last August, started the so-called expedition of General Momplaisir, which hardly lost sight of the The schooner which carried the Kingston harbor. General with his friend Arneaux and five or six men. with as many cases of guns and ammunition, man nged to sink before sighting the Haytian coast. The would-be invaders were of so little importance that their trial for breach of neutrality laws was considered only a few days ago; and the charges against them were so doubtful and confused that the trial has been interrupted, and will come up again only on May 1.

Some people here think that Momplaisir was th

instrument of the Manigat party, or of that small lot of refugees who believe that General Prophete would prove a more available candidate to Hyppolite's succession than either Manigat or Legitime. the latter, though he is a General, like most Haytians of some notoriety—for there is in this country a plague of generals, as we have a swarm of colonels in the Western States of the Union—he is a states man, a philosopher and an administrator, thoroughly devold of any military qualities and tastes. He worked hard for the educational, commercial and agricultural development of Hayti, in the many Cabinets of which he was a member, before his own election to the Presidency in 1888. It is precisely election to the Presidency in 1888. It is precisely to this want of military energy and knowledge that he, a thorough civilian and a mere statesman, owed his overthrow at the hands of the soldiery of Hyppolite. Legitime believed in the final power of the inw, not in that of the sword, and the Haytians are grateful to him for this high opinion he entertained of them, and he has remained the most popular man in their hearts. But in governmental poditics, still more than in many other things in human life, the olu motto, "Fortuna andaces juvat," often predominates, and Legitime may never reap the benefits of his popularity. He is now quietly living with his handly in Jamuca, upon a small estate, in which he tests some of the agricultural theories exposed in the books he has written upon husbandry and political economy. He has also written upon philosophical and historical subjects. We have received here two pamphlets printed last January in Kingston, and written by Legitime, as an introduction to two different works which he is writing upon the philosophical side of the "Moral and Folitical sciences," and upon the role assigned to woman in history, and especially to the civilizing influence exercised by women in Hayti. He places the latter book under the sub-heading. "Nigra Sum Sed Formosa," which will not displease the Haytian women and will still more increase his pipularity. Hyppolite is more afraid of this quiet statesman than he is of General Manigat, the energetic soldier but unscrupulous and selfish politician. As to the alleged treables in San Domingo, and the conspiracies against Fresident Heureaux, on necount of his concessions to an American syndicate, we have only meagre reports. Like the rumors relative to an approaching war between Hayti and her Dominican neighbor, they are generally discredited. to this want of military energy and knowledge that

MARTINE HELPS A NEGRO.

ADVISING HIM TO SUE A POLICEMAN.

THE DEFENDANT IN COURT BECOMES A HERO

AFTER HIS AMESING TESTIMONY. 15 Reman Henry Welsh, for the Charles-st station, left Part I of General Sessions in a hurry yesterday afternoon with these words of Judge Martine ringing in his cars: "Your action was most disgraceful, and I shall call the attention of your superiors to it." The officer had entered the courtroom as a complainant against Neah Harper, a negro from the country. He charged that the prisoner had assaulted him. In reality, the policeman, as drunken pastime, had besten the negro with his fist and club, had knocked some of his teeth out, and in the police station had kicked him in the grain.

Assistant District-Attorney Henry D. Macdona was proscenting attorney and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler appeared for the defendant. Welsh told his story first. It was that he saw Hatper at 5:30 a. m. on April 3 at Morton and Bleecker sis., carrying a little valise. The negro's actions were suspicious, and Welsh asked him what he had in the bag. Harper refused to tell and cursed the officer. When Welsh tried to arrest him, the colored man, he said, hit him in the face with the bag. The policeman said he hit the prisoner with his fist, but merely cut his

After recess the defendant took the stand. He b short and a little bowlegged and exceedingly black. He had on a big gold watch chain, with a large charm. His trousers were too short. A broad, good-natured estify standing. The Judge granted his wish, Harper not only told his story, but he acted it in a most dramatic fashion. It reminded one of Thomas Nel-son Page's story, "How 'Liza Eased Her Mind." His

gestures were appropriate and free.

Harper explained that he was employed in a hotel at Glasgow, Ulster County, and came to New-York to get married. He took the boat Saugerties at saugerties on Sunday, April 2, landing here at Twelfthst, the next morning at 5 o'clock. He had been in the city only twice before, and was going to see a friend in Minetta-st, "I walked a few steps with a man from Saugerties," the prisoner con-tinued, "and he congratulated me highly on my new indertaking. He left me, telling me to keep on till I got to Bleecker-st. From there any policeman would direct me to Minetta-st., he said. I walked on When I displed this officer who arrested me, he was walking slow, with his hands behind his back. I said: 'Good-morning.' He asked: 'Where are yo oing!' 'To Minetta-st.,' says I.

" 'Where do you come from?' he asked. " 'Saugerties,' says I.

'What you got in that hag?'

" 'Cuffs and collars and socks and a comb and brush,' says I to him, "Then he asked: 'Where are you going, really

I replied: 'The end of my destiny is really Ho boken. I'm going there to get married.'

"Where did you just come from !" he asked me. "I just landed from the boat Saugertles,' says I. "They ain't no boat just landed this morning. First you said you was going to Minetta-st., and then you said you was going to Hoboken. First you said you came from the town of saugertles, and then you said you just got off the boat Saugertles. I think you are telling a lie, and I am going to arrest you." "I kinder thought he was under the influence of omething-alcohol. I could tell by the cut of his eye and the flush of his cheek. I left him in

kinder gentlemanly way."

Here Noah bowed and scraped, to show what he meant by a "kinder gentlemanly way." Then he

continued his story : "I walked away and went up to a colored centle man. I told him I thought the policeman was drunk. The officer followed me and hit me with his drink. The officer followed me and lift me with lift fist. I said I begged 'pologies for what I said, but he kept on biffing me. He had his club in his hand. One time he hit me in the mouth and knocked out two false teeth and a good one. (Harper showed these teeth, taking them from his pocket.) A crowd came up to see the circus, and a woman said: 'Ain't it a shame?' Another officer came up and said: It a shame? Another officer came up and safe 'Cheese It, cheese It!' But the first one kept on hitting me. At last the second one protected me. When we got to the station we was back by the cell alone and he kicked me in the grotn. Pretty soon he came back nice as ple. He twist his mustache and say: 'This way, please.' I said I reserted to got married that day, and asked if I wanted to get married that day, and asked if couldn't get out. He recommended a lawyer to me and I gave him all my money. He never appeared for me in court."

Mr. Macdona got up and said in earnest tones "Your Honor, I think the Grand Jury has made a mistake here and indicted the wrong man. I think this defendant ought to be bet go."

Judge Martine said: "Somebody to beton to the Judge Martine said: "Somebody is tying in dis-case, and I am convinced it is not the prisoner, Harper, I advise you to sue this man for assaulting you, or to bring a criminal charge against him. Welsh, your action in this case has been most dis-graceful, and I shall call the attention of your su-

s to H."
ish started out in a hurry. "What was the
officer's name?" Mr. Macdona called out after

dim.
"Dubney."
"Why didn't you subpoens him?"
"He didn't see the assault." and the policeman got

out,
"I hope, Harper, you haven't lost the girl," said
Judge Martine.
"I think not, sir," and the negro grinned.
"You ought to go back to Glasgow and be elected
to the Assembly," Mr. Macdona advised. Mr. Chanler gave his client some money and Harper started
off. He said he was going to be married last night.

THE CIRCUS NEARING THE END.

NEW-YORKERS HAVE JUST TEN MORE OPPOR-TUNITIES OF SEEING THE GREAT SHOW.

Like the swan, which sings its sweetest song before is death, and the dolphin, whose scales assume their brightest hues in the final moments of its career, the New-York circus season reaches the height of its glory in its last week. There are just five more days and five more nights in which the metropolitan public can see the great moral show at Madison Square Garden, and the familiar admonition to "come early and avoid the rush" should be borne in mind by all who intend going, for the crush toward the end of the week threatens to be even greater than in former

The performance last night was an evidence of the rapid approximation to perfection which every week of the circus season renders more marked. All the performers, both biped and quadraped, become more used to one another and to their surroundings Actors and unimals who have come from foreign countries and report at the opening of the season with heir sea legs still on and their seastckne-s still tingeing their views of life with morbid melancholy, have by this time gotten into the normal condition of reckless good health which most conduces to success in the sawdust arena. The few acts which may have proved least interesting have been suppressed, and the "stars," who frequently emphasize their importance by coming around a week or two late, have all settled

nto their appointed places in the "galaxy of talent."

No painstaking review of the circus season would
be complete without a somewhat extended mention of the miraculous performances of the Silbons. There are four Silbons-just a quiet whist party-and two of them wear tights with sashes, and two of them wear tights without sashes. The Silbon family belong to the "high-flyers." They flit about in the attenuated atmosphere of the Madison Square roof-tree, from perch to trapeze and from trapeze to perch. No mem er of the family, whether with or without sashes deigns to come off his or her perch and pass from one point to another without turning at least two sumnersaults; and in spite of all that, there is never failure to land safely in the outstretched hands of the big brother, who swings with his toes hooked into the furthest trapeze. Unlike many families who have been born into the double-trapeze circles of society, the women of this combination are not mere play things, to be tossed about by the tyrant man. The sisters Silbon, distinguished from the rest of the family by their sasiles, are performers of the highest order themselves. They wriggle around on the short trapeze in a most artistic manner, while the brothers are performing "deeds of derring do" on the longer swings. Altogether, this exhibition of skill and courage up in the region of the rafters is quite the gem of the circus. failure to land safely in the outstretched hands of th

SHOPPERS APPRECIATE A GOOD STORE

If a constantly crowded store is an indication of the popularity of a firm then Hearn's drygoods store at Nos. 24 and 30 West Fourteenth-st, must be one of the most popular places for shoppers in this city. From early morning until the store closes at night the scene at every counier throughout the several departments is one of life and activity. It is an activity which shows plainly the great business that Hearn Is doing, and says of the store "we

are immensely popular."

The departments of Hearn's cover every variety of the drygoods, ladies' furn'sbings, novelties, carpet and shoe business, besides a hundred other com-modities not found in specialist stores. Perhaps one of the most crowded departments of the establishment nowadays is that devoted to wash dress fab-iles. These goods include ginghams, sateens, percales, chalties, organdies, lawes, balistes, cambries and calleces. To each of these materials is given a special counter, and the variety of designs and the general low prices which prevail account for the crew's of women with which they are constantly

The department of ladles' wraps and dresse another of the special attractions of Hearn's. The firm believes in quie's sales and small profits and than women w'o, on account of the rold weather, have put off buying their spring apparel until now, are finding that Hearn's reductions in these goods, which are of the latest style, are of great importance in are of the latest style, are of great importance in their purchases. Millinery is another feature of this establishment. The variety of the hats and bornets displayed this year is greater that ever before, while for quality and price the poods offered are truly exceptional. In view of the unusual call this year for trunks, sate els and other leather goods used by tourists, the department covering these articles has been greatly increased. Every kind of bag or trunk can be found here, at the usual low prices which prevail thoughout the establishment. The merit of Heard's is not rightly understoed without a visit to the store, nor are the prices truly appreciated until the quality of the goods to be found there has been tried by use.

WHEAT

LARGE EXPORTS AND SMALL PRICE?-ERRORS OF CROP ESTIMATES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The quantity of wheat which went abroad in March was only 6,851,140 bushels, against 8,276,185 in the same month last year But the exports of flour were more nearly maintained, falling short less than an eighth, so that including flour the aggregate for the month was equivalent to 13,204,126 bushels, against 15,-475,195 in the same month last year. Th. average export price of wheat in March, 1893, was 77.6 cents, against \$1 02.7 in the same month last year, and the price of flour was \$4.52 this year, against \$4.85 last year. Consequently the value of wheat and flour exported was but \$11,700,000, against \$16,200,000 last year. The difference one to the price of wheat alone was about \$1,700,000, while the difference due to the decrease in quantity was about \$1,400,000. Including net exports from all parts of the country for eight months of the crop year, the total exports now reported from July 1 to April 1 were 147,596,902 bushels, against 179,336,-508 for the same nine months of the previous year.

These figures prove that the law price of wheat is not due, as some have imagined, to the unusually small foreign demand. The fact is, that except in 1880, 1881, 1887 and 1892, there has never been a larger export of wheat and flour in any full year than in the nine months of the current crop year, and the exports certainly have never been as large in nine months of any year except the last. Vet the price for two months, November and March, has been the lowest monthly average ever known, and a lower point has been recorded in each of those months than at any other time since the present grades of wheat have been quoted in this market. The averages of daily quotations each month, in cents and decimals, in comparison with those of the same months last year, are as follows:

1891.2. 1892.3. 98.61 8 80 January 105.95 82.00 February 105.77 78.95 March 104.74 77.77 April 105.73 75.82 May 105.44 75.37 June

April thus far shows an average slightly higher, but only because of a speculation at Chicago which has held the price nearly all the month above the price here, and at times 10 to 15 cents above the price here. It is not easy to believe that such prices at New-York result from a crop as small as the Agricultural Department officially reported. At the beginning of the clep year, tak-ing the official report as the basis of computation, it was calculated that the quantity carried over from previous years must have been as much as 48,412,909 bushels. If that were so, and the He is the vice-president of the Yellow Pine Lumber Department estimate of the crop last year was Company, of No. 16 Beaver-st. He denies absolutely Department estimate of the crop last year was correct, the total supply for the year was only correct, the total supply for the year was only 566,361,000 bushels, of which the quantity required for consumption and seed was 363,073,000 bushels. This would leave only 201,288,900 bushels. This would leave only 201,288,900 bushels, of export, but the actual exports already remembered. els for export, but the actual exports already re-

which a monthly average below 76 cents at New-York has resulted.

It was shown in comment on the March report of the Department that it virtually demonstrated a deficiency in its two previous crop reports of 70,000,000 bushels or more. With the final statement of exports in February, it may now be stated that either the Government reports of wheat in farmers' hands have been incorrect, or else the reports of the last and the preceding crops were in error by 72,126,095 bushels. If the statements of wheat in farmers' hands were strictly correct, the crop of 1891 must have been about 639,977,643 bushels and the crop of 1892 about 559,877,452 bushels. These figures, moreover, correspond more nearly than the official crop estimates with the actual condition of markets and with the quantity in visible supply and in sight elsewhere.

Of course there is not more reason for ascribing absolute accuracy to the reports of wheat in farmers' hands than to the estimates of yield each year. The best that can be done is to assume that the two crops were somewhere from 40,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels larger than the Government estimates, so that the quantity remaining exportable April 1 was somewhere from 90,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels. As the year draws nearer an end it may be possible to make a more precise estimate. But the one thing which

90,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels. As the year draws nearer an end it may be possible to make a more precise estimate. But the one thing which seems beyond dispute is that the quantity of wheat in the country is larger by many million bushels than those have supposed who have taken Government reports as their guide. This is greatly to be regretted, and the new statisticium of the Department will render a most valuable. of the Department will render a most valuable service to the public if ne will so reconstruct the methods and the organization of reporting that more definite knowledge of the yield of wheat can in future be obtained. W. M. G. New-York, April 17, 1893.

THE HODGKINS FUND.

PRIZES OFFERED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITU TION FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

Washington, April 17 (Special).—Thomas George-Hodgkins, of Setauket, N. Y., in 1891 gave a sum of money to the Smithsonian Institution, the income from a part of which was to be devoted "to the increase nd diffusion of more exact knowledge in regart the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man." In carrying on the plan, the Smithsonian Institution now offers the following prizes: First. A prize of \$10,000 for a treatise embedying

some new and important discovery in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air. The c properties may be considered in their bearing upon any or all of the sciences-for example, not only regard to meteorology, but in connection with hygiene, with any department whatever of biological of

physical knowledge.

Second. A prize of \$2,000 for the most satisfactory. essay upon (a) the known properties of atmospheric nir onsidered in their relationships to research in every department of natural science, and the importance of a study of the atmosphere considered in view of these relationships; (b) the proper direction of future research in connection with the imperfections of our knowledge of atmospheric air, and of the connection of that knowledge with other sciences. The essay as a whole should tend to indicate the path best calculated to lead to worthy results in connection with the future administration of the Hodgidus foundation.

Third. A prize of \$1,000 for the best popular treatise upon atmospheric air, its properties and rela-tionships (including those to hygiene, physical and mental); this essay need not exceed 20,000 words in

Fourth. A medal under the name of the Holekins medal of the smithsonian institution to be awarded annually or biennially for important contributions to knowledge, or for practical applications to existing knowledge, of the nature and properties of atmos-pheric air. The medal will be of gold, with a duplicate Impression in silver or bronze.

Treatises may be written in Eaglish, French, Ger

Treatises may be written in English, French, German or Italian. The terms of competition end on December 31, 1804, for the first prize and on July 1, 1804, for the others. The right to award no prize is reserved, and the minor prizes will be withdrawn if not awarded. But the competition for the first prize may be continued if there is evidence of important investigations bearing on the subject. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, invites suggestions and recommendations in regard to the most effective application of the Hodgkins fund.

THE COURTS.

PUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT. TWO P TENT CATES DECIDED-THE YOUKERS

COMMISSIONERS UPHFLD. Washington, April 17.-The Supreme Court to-day decided two ratent cases, one of them involving a reversal of the judgment of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut; in the latter the Whitman Saddle Company, of New York, sucd Smith, Bowin & Co., of Hartford, for alleged infringement of a patent for a saddle, which was issued to Royal E. Whitman. The potent covered the pommel and cantle of a riding addle, and was said by the judge of the Circuit Court for Connecticut to be good, and to be infringed by defendant's saudie. The supreme Court decided that the devices of Whitman had long been in use in the West, in what was known as the granger saddle, and that smith, Bowin & Co.'s saddle did not infringe any patentable right of the plaintiff. A part of Whitman's saddle, the court explained, was new and pat-entable, but defendant's saddle did not contain that feature. The judgment of the Circuit Court was re-

The other case was one from the United States Circut Court for the Southern District of New-York, the National Meter Company against the Board of Commissioners of Yonkeis. This was a suit for alleged infilingement of a patent for a piston working in a cylinder in water meters. The court below-held that there was no infring ment, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that Judgment; the two devices in question being essentially different.

The Supreme Court also did the fellowing busi-

The Supreme Court also did the fellowing business:

No. 180—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Compeny, plaintiff in error, agt. Alfred M. Beyt et al. Judgment reversed, with casis and cause remaided with directions to enter a judgment in favor of the defendant for the sum of \$9,0.2.30, with interest thereon from October 1, 1889, the date of the judgment below. Opinion by Mr. Justice Jackson. (The Chief Justice lawing been of counsel, and Mr. Justice Field not having heard the argument, took no part in the consideration or decision of this case). No. 1,125—Phineas Pam-Toppe et al., appellants, agt, the United States, and No. 1,133—The Pottowattomic Indians of Michigan and Indiana, appellants, agt, the United States. Judgment affirmed.

No. 200—The Richmond and Panyille Raifrond Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Maggie L. Fowers et al., etc. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest. The Cinef Justice also amounced the following orders of the Court:

No. 19.4. The city of St. Louis, plaintiff in error, agt. the Western Union Telegraph Company. Leave granted counsel for the defendant in error to file perition for rehearing, and further ord red that counsel on both sides be allowed to file a brief on or is fore Frday. April 25, upon the question whether the city of St. Louis has such luterest in and control over the streets, alleys and public places within its limits as authorizes it to linguese upon the telegraph company a charge in the nature of a rental for the exclusive use of portions thereof in the manner stated.

No. 106, The United Lines Telegraph Company et al., appellants, agt, the Buston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

No. 1,512. The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, agt, Ida May Anderson and huseand.

Company.

No. 1,312. The Texas and Pacific Rallway Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Ida May Anderson and hussand.

Submitted.

No. 1,199. The Mexican Central Railway Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Alexander Finkney. Submitted.

No. 1,171. John Evans Cornell, appellant, agt. Retty H. R. Green. Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 211. The Union Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Henry Goodridge, et al., and No. 212, the Union Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, agt. F. R. Taggart. Argament continued. The Chief Justice announced that the call of the docket would cease for the term on Friday. April 28

Adjourned until to-morrow. The day all will be Nos. 198, 213 (and 214), 215 (and 216), 217, 221, 223, 224, 225, 190 and 227.

els for export, but the actual exports already recorded have been 147,506,902 bushels, so that there would remain exportable only 53,692,007 there would remain exportable only 53,692,007 Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin sued the New-York Central Railroad Company for \$250,000 for the injuries when the year began. No one can believe that this is the state of facts from which a monthly average below 76 cents at New-York has resulted.

The defence of the company was that Mrs. Baldwin was riding on a pass, and that she was not the Hawalians from deling what they had a right to recover anything even though she were injured. The counsel for the company appeared in court yesterday and requested permission to put up to the part of the court yesterday and requested permission to put up the property of the pr supplemental defence that Mrs. Baldwin was riding on a pass which was made out in the name of another person, and that consequently she was a tresposser on the train of the company. The counsel for Mrs. Baldwin wanted the company to be confined to one or the fendant depended upon the defence that Mrs. Baldwin was riding on a pass or that she was a trespusser on the company's train. Judge Truax, in the supreme Court, before whom the case was argued, reserved his decision on the motion.

IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE IN E. S. STOKES.

The case of Cassins II. Rend against Edward S. skes, to recover a piece of property at Far Rocka way, was continued before L. A. Fuller, a referee, at Saturday's explosive and colthetical crossilie of testinony, the hearing yesterday was mill as a summer day. The testimony was largely made up of the allegation and explanation of the items on which Mr. Stokes founds his counter-claim of \$485,000, to offset Mr. Read's claim of \$85,000.

Livingston D. Smith, who was the cushler of the Hoffman House under the regime of C. H. Read & Co., was the first witness. He identified the items and accounts, and explained the system of book-keeping, saying that his duties had been so many that it was impossible for him to keep a complete set

of books.

Mr. Read was recalled to the stand. He asserted that the arbitration proceedings, which were begun in 1891, were broken off because Mr. Stokes would not live up to their conditions. He said that while in the Hoffman House firm he had complete confidence in Mr. Stokes. If Mr. Stokes told him to sign a paper, be did so. When asked what lets indement on When asked what his judgment on ne point was, Mr. Read, who was in no good humor,

-I don't know that I have any judgment. Some people say I have no mind left."

Mr. Stokes also testified again as to some items in the accounts. The next hearing in the case will be to morrow at 1 p. m.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Judge McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered Harvey L. Watidns, secretary for Mr. Balley, the circus proprietor, to pay \$140 alimony due to his wife. Annie 6. Watkins, who is suing him for a divorce. The suit was begun in January, 1892, and Watkins was ordered circus proprietor, to pay \$110 alianony due to his wife, annie 6. Watchins, who is suling him for a divorce. The suit was begun in January, 1892, and Watchins was ollered to pay alianony at the rate of \$25 a week. He has paid one of it, but the amount mentioned is now due, and Mrs. Watchins declares that her husband intends zoing out of town with the circus, and she wants him to pay the amount due before he goes. The correspondent named in the suit is Rose Merchy, the little bareback rider who was playing at the time the suit was brought in the "Country Circus" at the Academy of Music. Watchins marriel Rose three or four days after the suit was brought, but she discovered that he already had a wife and had the marriage annulled.

The contest over the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, which has been dragging along for some time, came up again before Justice Lawrence yesterday. He deedled that the plaintiffs can have no more time, and that they may compare the suit was brought, and the result of the sentiments.

EUSINESS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.
Albany, Aprill II.—These cases were argued in the Court of Appealant, appellant, agt. Norman H. Court of Appealant, appellant, agt. Norman H. Court of Appealant, appellant, agt. Norman H. Court, and the president of the world had be established by John P. Rowham for respondent.

Sarray F. Galusha, appellant, agt. Norman H. Court of Appealant, appellant, agt. Norman H. Court, and the president of the world of the world had be a successive to the sentiments of the world of the w

Supreme Court—General Term—Reces, Supreme Court—General Term—Reces, Supreme Court—General Term—Reces, Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Truax, J.—Motion calone called at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Special Ferm—Part I—Before Lawrence, J.—No. 29.

1,—No. 29.

1,1034, 1173, 253, 2385, 2403, 168, 42, 2509, 2429, 2417, 2417, 2419, 2417,

1408, 1903, 1610, 1611, 1912, 1613, 1014, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 16.0, 1621, 13.2, 1623,

it Court-Part IV-Before Beach, J.-Cases from Part 111. Surogate's Court-Trial Tenn-Before Fitzgrald, 8,-Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Firgerild, 8,— Will of James B. Guest, 10, 30 a. m. Surrogate's Court—Lambers—Before Ransom, 8,—Ma-ton calendar called at 10,30 a. m. Estate of Elizabeth Bader, at 2 p. m. For probate: Wills of Emily P. Rice, Edwin A. Purdy, August R. Colton, Babetto Oppen, netmer, Madeline Scanetter, Samuel M. Snith, John F. Pettrie, Thomas O'Reisty, Charles G. Landon, Mary A. Dolan, Flore Tusker, Catherine Struss, Maria Selzer, Su-sama Bunce, Howert A. Porter, 10739 a. m. Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until April 26.

26 Common Picas-Special Term-Bef re Bookstaver, J.

Superior Course Irial Term-Parts I-Before Dugro, L. Nos. 1703, 450. Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts II and III-Adjourned for the term. City Court-Special Term-Before Ehrlich, C. J.-Me-City Court—Trial Term—Port I—Before McGown, I—No., 1110, 2210, 2223, 2282, 2110, 2234, 2285, 2454, 888, 2283, 2338, 2459, 2467, 2468, 2468, 2478

1983, 2338, 2122, 004, 1732, 1801, 2107, 2109, 1207, 2.23, 2231, 2202, 2357.

City Court.—Frial Term—Part II—Before Newburger, I.—Nos. 3207, 1033, 1551, 1805, 3030, 031, 2447, 2439, 1029, 2400, 2311, 1806, 187, 308, 967, 2279, 2382, 2489, 2491, 2400, 2501, 2371, City Court.—Trial Term.—Part III—Before McCarthy, I.—City Court.—Trial Term.—Part IV—Defore Van Wyek, City Court.—Trial Term.—Part IV—Defore Van Wyek, City Court.—Trial Term.—Part IV—Defore Van Wyek, City Court.—Trial Term.—Part IV—Defore Van Wyek, J.—Short (2008), 2393, 3203, 3203, 3233, 3232, 3333, 3232, 2333, 3234, 3232, 3335, 2336, 2007, 3396, 2007,

save, Court of General Sessions-Part 11-Before Pitzgerald, and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend-Nos. 1 to J., and Assistant District Attorney Townsond Ass. 1 to 45 inclusive, court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Smyth, Re, and Assistant District Attorney Wellman—No. 1.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

IF ANY ONE ATTEMPTS TO HAUL DOWN THE FLAG SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT,"

OLD ORDERS COUNTERMANDED. From The Minneapolis Evening Tribune.

If any man attempts to haul down the American flog, tell him to be in a hurry about it.—James H. IS JEALOUSY THE MOTIVE!

From The Lewiston Journal.

It is announced that Commissioner Eleunt hauled down the American if g at Hawaii in obelience to instructions. Of course, he did, It was the wisdom of the American that on the plea that only thus could a legitimate beginning of discussion be had with Hawaii. Tet there is on re ord a distressing account of the troubles the follow had who let go in order to get a better grip. The Administration behaves the distriction of the troubles the following who burned down a barn in order to get a site to build one.

(ALSES DEALEMENT DISAPPOINTMENT. From The Lewiston Journal.

CAUSES PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Chief Justice announced that the call of the docket would case for the term on Filday, April 28 Adjourned until to-morrow. The day all will be Nos. 198, 213 (and 214), 215 (and 216), 217. 221, 223, 224, 225, 190 and 227.

MR. BUCKI MUST PAY ALIMONY.
HIS WIFE WILL RECEIVE \$200 A MONTH AND \$500 COUNSEL FELS.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered Charles L. Bucki to pay bis wife allmeay at the rate of \$200 a month and a counsel fee of \$500 in her suit against him for a limited divorce. Mr. Bucki is a lumber dealer and a member of several clubs, among them being the ManCattan. The couple have been married several years and until within a few months have been living at No. 116 From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

couple have been married several years and until within a few months have been flying at No. 116
West seventy-ninthest. Mrs. Buckl declares that her husband treated her so cruelly that she was obliged to seek protection, and that she was literally turned out of home by her husband. He has now rented his house and is living at the Hotel Marlborough.

Mr. Buckl is said to be worth \$2,000,000 or more. He is the vice-president of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, of No. 16 Beaverest. He deales absolutely

SHALL ANOTHER FLAG FLOAT THERE!

SHALL ANOTHER FLAG FLOAT THERE! From The Wilkesbarre Record,
Since the United States was the first power appealed
to for protection, it would be the greatest describe
and dishonor to allow England to float her flag where
ours should have remained.

BY WHAT RIGHT WAS IT ORDERED?

A PARTY OF PLAG TRAILERS.

From The Detroit Journal,

It seems in-possible for a Democratic administration to refrain from disgracing and degrading the symbol of the Nation and inviting insult and contumely from other nations. From present appearances it will not be twelve months before the English flag will be floating where ten days ago the stars and Stripes were waving; hoisted not by conquest but by the loyal and patriotic brands of Americans who yearned to become in fact as well as in heart a part of the United States; ant, who, like their ancestors, more than 100 years ago, are "spanned with contempt from the foot of the throne." From The Detroit Journal,

YES, HE IS KIND.

From The Newark Advertiser.

It is very kind of President Cleveland to give Japan and England such exceptional advantages over the United States in Hawait. THE ENGLISH ARE SURELY PLEASED.

THE ENGLISH ARE SURELY PLEASED.

From The Toledo Blade.

From The Toledo Blade.

The hading down of "Old Glory" was, of coarse, the outward and visible sign of the termination of the pledge of the authority of the United States for the pledge of the authority of the United States for the greatest of the Coarse of the pledge of the authority of the United States and were glad the handless profer order to anacely, and were glad the authority of the United States was exerted to preserve it. We don't know of any a who is pleased at Blount's action, unless it is the deposed Queen and her personal adherents; but the deposed Queen and her personal adherents; but they had the monarchy.

The Description The perfections.

TO DISCREDIT THE REPUBLICANS. From The Indianapolls Journal.

It looks very much as if the main object of Mr. Clount's action was to undo what was done by the last Administration and start anew, with the purpose of securing whatever credit there may be in the affair for this Administration. "MY COMMISSIONER."

"MY COMMISSIONER."

From The Chicago Inter Ocean,
Mr. Cleveland's "my commissioner" is the first
American to chill the Hawalien democracy and in revive the drooping spirits of Hawalian royal'y. The
Hawalian democracy is assured that it is not by order
for the great American Republic that the United States
flag has been hauled down from buildings on which
it was placed at their request, but by order of a personal agent of the first President of the United States
who has dared to speak in the longaage of monarchs.
Queen Victoria and Emperor Wilhelm speak of "My
Aminssador" or "My Consul." Grover Cleve'and
speaks of "My commissioner." The acts of that
commissioner are in disregard of the sentiments of
the people of the United States.